TSIMERINOV, A.A.

USSR/Medicine - Fungus Diseases May/Jun 49
Dermatology

PA149T58

"Some Data on the Problem of Mouse Favus in Man," A. A. Tsimerinov, R. A. Lokshina, Dermatol Dept, Sci Res Inst Ukrainian SSR, 1 p

"Vest Venerol i Dermatol" No 3

Isolated cases of Favus murium have been discovered in Leningrad. It has not yet been established whether Achorion quinckeanum is simply a skin parasite or whether it also attacks the hair. From cultures and experiments with white mice and porpoises, it appears that: Mouse favus of

149T58

USSR/Medicine - Fungus Diseases (Contd) May/Jun 49

the scalp can simulate infiltrative trichophytosis. A quinckeanum can infect the hair of man and animals. Its culture can be distinguished from Kaufmann-Wolf's epidermophyton culture in a potato culture medium. Dir, Sci Res Inst Ukrainian SSR: Prof A. M. Krichevskiy.

149T58

TSIMERINOV, A. A;RAFALOVICH, S. M.

Microspora. Vest. vener., Moskva no.2:52 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Khar'kov Skin-Venereological Institute.

TSIMERINOV, A. A.

USSR/ Medicine - Modification of Microorganisms Nov 53

"The Problem of the Directed Modification of Dermatophytes," A. A. Tsimerinov, T. I. Beznos, S. M. Rafalovich, Ukrainian Sci-Res Dermato-Venerological Inst

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 11, pp 27-30

Breeding of Microsporum ferrugineum (I) together with Microsporum lanosum (II) results in a stable variant of I which has some of the cultural and morphological characteristics of II.

271T37

TSILERITNOV, A.A., RAPALOVICH, S.M.

Fungi

Macrospora. Vest.ven. i derm., no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, AUGUST 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

TSIMERIVON, V.

PA 171T92

USSR/Radio - AFC Circuits
Discriminators

Sep 50

"Automatic Frequency Control," V. Levin, V. Tsimerinov

"Radio" No 9, pp 21-24 and 55

Describes chief physical processes in ordinary automatic frequency control circuits using discriminator. Details and diagrams.

FDD

171T92

ZUBOVSKIY, G.A.; TSIMERMAN, G.S.

Treatment of otosclerosis with radioactive phosphorus. Med. rad. no.5:27-31 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz radiologicheskogo otdela (zav. prof. A.V. Kozlova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PHOSPHORUS---ISOTOPES) (OTOSCLEROSIS)

ANGELINA, P., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, laureat Stalinskoy premii; TSIMIDANOV, K.; MEL'NIK, V.; MYASNIKOV, F.; YEFREMOV, G.; BOGACH, N., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; ABROSIMOV, V., geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; PAVLOV, M.; ARONOV, L.

Radio network for every machine-tractor station. Radio no.4:6-9 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Brigadir traktornoy brigady Staro-Beshevskoy MTS, Stalinskoy oblasti, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR (for Angelina). 2. Direktor Staro-Beshevskoy MTS, Stalinskoy oblasti (for TSimidanov). 3. Sekretar' rayon-
nogo ko
4. Dire
Pon'kir
6. Dir
Shestal
inzhen
Pavlov
(for A

S-24 MAR 1958

KRIVORUCHKO, N.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSIMIDANOV, V.M.

Assembly-line repair of all-metal passenger cars. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no. 7:48d,66-70 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby vagonnogo khozyaystva, Khabarovsk(for TSimidanov).
(Railroads--Passenger cars--Maintenance and repair)

KRIVORUCHKO, Nikolay Zakharovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SLUSHAYENKO, A.M., dotsent, retsenzent; YELISEYEV, F.G., dots., retsenzent; LERNET, K.S., dots., retsenzent; GLUKHOV, V.A., dots., retsenzent; KIYANOV, P.I., inzh., retsenzent; TSIMIDANOV, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; DOROFEYEV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; KALEDENKOV, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; KOROLEV, A.N., inzh., retsenzent; LOKSHIN, Kh.A., inzh., retsenzent; FIRSOV, S.I., inzh., retsenzent; SHAKURSKIY, K.D., inzh., retsenzent; UTKIN, A.V., tekh., retsenzent; VALETOV, A.I., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Operation, management, and repair of rolling stock] Vagonnoe khoziaistvo. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Kafedra "Konstruktsiya, remont i ekspluatatsiya vagonov" Rostovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for all except Valetov, Bobrova).
(Railroads—Rolling stock)

TSIMIDANOV, V.M.

Over-all mechanization of car repairs. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.12:74-78 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener sluzhby vagonnogo khozyaystva Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi.

(Railroads--Repair shops)

TSIMINTIYA, G.K., inzh.

Underpasses in Tiflis. Transp. stroi. 14 no.5:21-22 My '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Subtropical. Tropical. M-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25209

Author : Tsimintiya, S. M.
Inst : Georgian Agricultural Institute
Title : The Natural Renewal of the Persimmon (Diospyros lotus L.) in Western Georgia, USSR

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. stud. Gruz. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 6-7, 99-104

Abstract: The investigations were made at the Tsalendzhikhskiy and Chkhorotskuyskiy forest plots in western Georgia. The best natural renewal was observed with a canopy of 0.4-0.5 in the plantations. With lower densities in the canopies (o.2-0.3 the persimmon is poorly renewed through the development of a grass cover and damage through frosts, and with higher densities (0.7-0.8) because of insuf-

Card 1/2

USSR/Medicine - Novocain-Hexenal Anesthesia Feb 49
Medicine - Surgery

"An Experiment in Using Novocain-Hexenal Anesthesia," G. Z. Lantsberg, Propaedeutic Surg Clinic, Gor'kiy Med Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, 2 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 2

Since 1945, clinic has been using novocain-hexenal anesthesia by Krivorotov's method. According to this method, 1 cc of 1% morphine solution is injected hypodermically and 10 cc of 10% hexenal is prepared ex tempore in the operation. Then, 40-50 cc of a 0.25% novocain solution is poured in a sterile glass

PA 56/49T74

FDD 56/49T74

USSR/Medicine - Novocain-Hexenal Anesthesia Feb 49
(Contd)

and the hexenal solution is added. Novocain-hexenal solution obtained is injected intramuscularly in the area of the operation with several 10-gram syringes. All 43 operations using novocain-hexenal narcosis occurred without serious complications. Dir Propaedeutic Surg Clinic: Prof I. L. Tsimkhes. Dir, Gor'kiy Med Inst imeni S. M. Kirov: Docent P. V. Kravchenko.

TSIMKHES, I. L.

FDD 56/49T74

SHKROB, O.S., dotsent (Moskva); TSIMKHES, I.L., prof. (Gor'kiy)

Reviews. Khirurgiia 40 no.11:143-146 N '65. (MIRA 18:7)

TSIMKHES, I.L., prof. (Gor'kiy)

"What to do in case of an industrial accident" by S.IA.Freidlin. Reviewed by I.L.TSimkhes. Zdrav. Ros.Feder. 5 no.7:41 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)
(FREIDLIN, S.IA.)

TSIMKHES, I.L., prof.

Intermittent courses in traumatology and orthopedia. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 8 no.2:30-31 F'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent M.G.Grigor'yev).

TS IMKHES, T.L., prof.; SUKMANOVA, Ye.N.; KROL', P.B.

Organization of first aid for accidents in the construction of the Gor'kiy Hydroelectric Power Station. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 2 no.5:21-24 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ortopedii i travmatologii i bol'nitsy No.1 Gor'kovskogo Gidroelektrostroya.
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

TSIMKHES, I.L., prof. (Gor'kiy)

"Accident prevention and organization of first aid treatment" by S.IA.Freidlin [professor]. Reviewed by I.L.TSimkhes. Khirurgiia 33 no.9:153-154 S '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)
(FREIDLIN, S.IA.)

BLOKHIN, V.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, M.G.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.I.; KOROLEV, B.A.; MATYUSHIN, I.F.; PARIN, B.V.; TSIMKHES, I.L.; KALININA, G.V.; FEDOROV, A.M.; KOLOKOL'TSEV, M.V.; SOKOLOV, V.V.; PRILUCHNAYA, O.A.; SHUMILKINA, Ye.I.; ABRAMOV, Yu.G.; RYURIKOV, A.Kh.; IKONNIKOV, P.I.; VOZNESENSKIY, I.Ya.; TEPLOV, S.V.; MIZINOV, N.N.; KUKOSH, V.I.

V.M.Durmashkin; obituary. Ortop., travm. i protez. 21 no.8:81 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(DURMASHKIN, VIKTOR MARKOVICH, d. 1960)

S/081/62/000/021/068/069
B160/B186

AUTHOR: Tsimm, B. V.

TITLE: Concentrated solutions of macromolecules

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 523 abstract 21R9 (In collection: Sovrem. probl. biofiz. v. I. M., Izd-vo in. lit., 1961, 159-167)

TEXT: Some general properties of concentrated solutions of polymers (PM) basically determined by interactions between macromolecules that play a secondary rôle at large dilutions are discussed. It is stressed that when studying the properties of concentrated solutions it is necessary to consider not only the forces of interaction between the PM molecules but also the forces acting between the solvent molecules. The properties of the solutions are analyzed on the basis of examining the relationships between the partial volume of the PM in the solution, and the activity of the solvent. These relationships deviate from the ideal, the nature of the deviation depending on whether there are ordinary interactions of the PM and the solvent in the system (e. g. in the polystyrene-toluene system) or

Card 1/2

Concentrated solutions of ... S/081/62/000/021/068/069
B160/B186

whether specific interactions appear, e. g. in systems where hydrogen bonds can form (the absorption of water by albumina). The limitations of the Flory-Huggins and Guggenheim thermodynamic theories are shown and the grouping function is used to examine the absorption of solvent molecules by PM (RZhKhim., no. 9, 1957, 30854). Since the majority of concentrated solutions possess structural elasticity and structural viscosity, an examination is also made of questions connected with the conformation of chains during deformation, the polypeptide chain which can crystallize into a spiral on stretching being taken as an example. The problem of the well-regulated properties of molecules in solutions linked with the occurrence of mesophases is also briefly discussed. A concentrated solution of rod-shaped molecules has a tendency to form liquid crystalline structures, whereas dilute solutions are characterized by an isotropic structure. It is noted that interfaces can even appear between two solutions of the same substance at different concentrations. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PETROV, I.S.; SOBOLEV, N.V.; TSIMMEL'ZON, M.R.; PAVLOVA, V.A.

Boiling staple fabrics with peroxide in IvNITI kiers. Tekst. prom. 17 no.3:40-41 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Cotton finishing) (Bleaching) (Hydrogen peroxide)

Tsimmer, K.G.

USSR/ Laboratory Equipment. Apparatuses, Their Theory, Construction and Application. I

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27350.

Author : I. M. Rozman, K.G. Tsimmer.

Title : Application of Scintillators to Dosimetry.

Orig Pub: Vestn. rentgenol. i radiologii, 1955, No. 1, 63 - 69.

Abstract: Review. Bibliography with 45 titles.

Card 1/1

TSIMMER, K. G.

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12083

Author : Rozman, I.M., Tsimmer, K.G.
Inst : -
Title : Investigation of the Electric Conductivity of Insulating Materials Before, During and After Irradiation.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 8, 1661-1688

Abstract : Description of the application of capacitor ionization chambers for the measurement of the electric conductivity of insulating materials before, during, and after the action of ionizing radiation, and also for the measurement of the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity. A description is given of the construction of capacitor ionization chambers. An estimate is made of the change in the potential of the chamber under the influence of the ratiation. In order to test the method, measurements were made with pressed amber, polystyrol of

Card 1/2

TSIMMER, K. G.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Dosimetry FD-1371

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-16/18

Author : Tsimmer, K. G.

Title : Experimental determination of the gram-roentgen in ergs

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 26, 367-369, Mar 1954

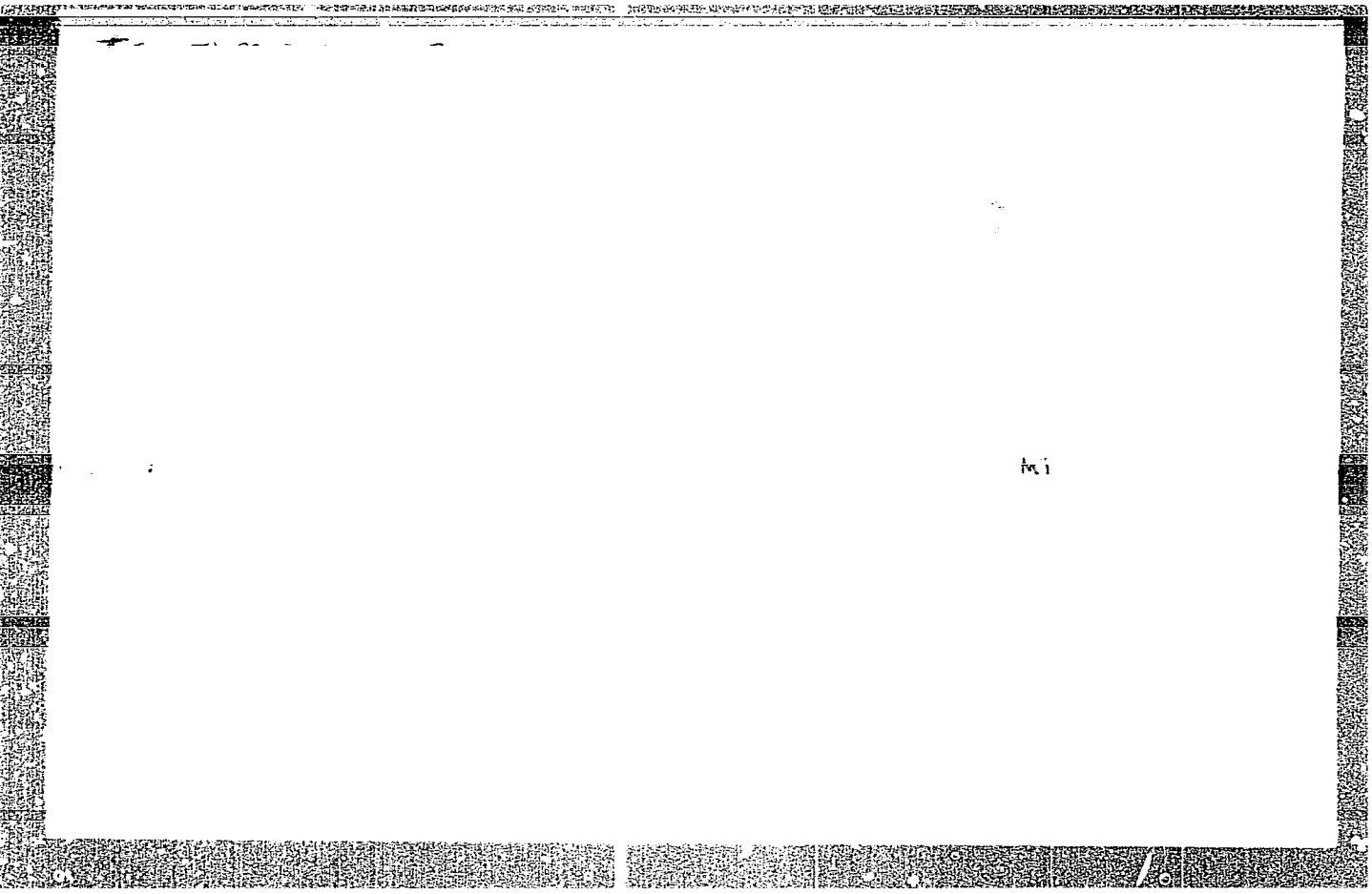
Abstract : The author describes a method for the experimental determination of the gram-roentgen in ergs. For the gamma-radiation of cobalt-60 the gram-roentgen in water turned out equal 84 ergs. The author refers to an earlier work of his (K. G. Zimmer, Radiumdosimetrie, Leipzig, 1936). Nine references, one USSR; e.g. K. Aglintsev, Dozimetriya ioniziruyushchikhizlucheniy, State Technical Press, 1950.

Institution :

Submitted : September 14, 1953

ROZMAN, I.M.; TSIMMER, K.G.

Investigation of the electric conductivity of insulating materials before, during, and after ionizing radiation. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 26 no.8:1681-1688 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Electric insulators and insulation) (Gamma rays)



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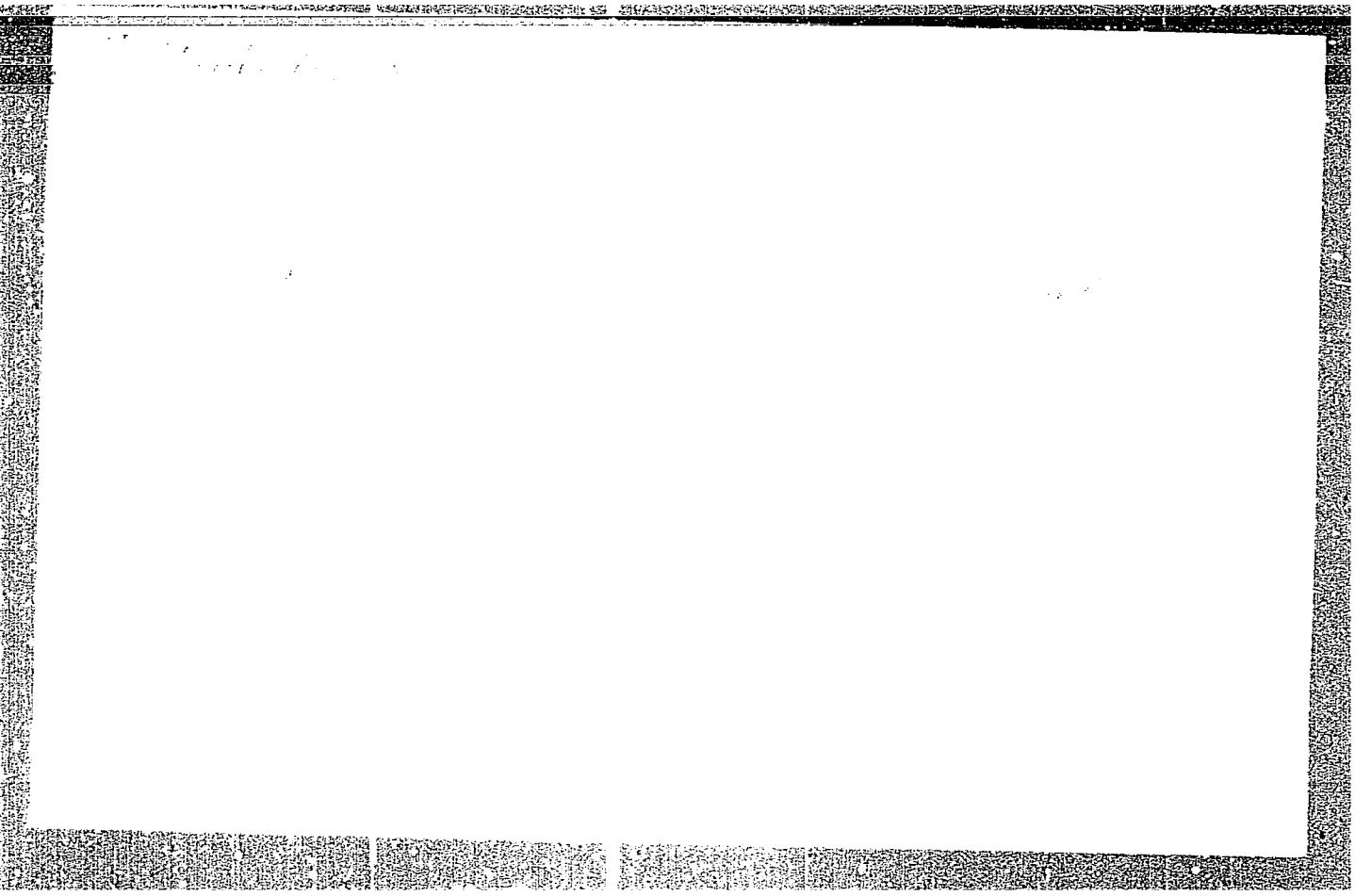

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CIMMER, K.G.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1956
AUTHOR ROZMAN,I.M., CIMMER,K.G.
TITLE The Damage Suffered by Plastic Scintillators as a Result of Ionizing Radiation.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 2, fasc.1, 54-60 (1957)
Issued: 3 / 1957

By investigating the damage caused to scintillators made of plastic material it is possible to determine the character of the general processes taking place on the occasion of damage being caused to organic scintillators. Many details of these processes have as yet not been investigated.
Investigation method: In their laboratories the authors examined plastic scintillators made from polystirol with special luminescent additions, especially paraterphenyl (PT) and 1,1,4,4-tetraphenylbutadiene (TFB). Also such plastic scintillators as were made from pure polystirol were examined. Luminescence was investigated by means of a photoelectric multiplier (type FEU-19) with mirror galvanometer. The emission- and absorption spectra were measured by means of a photospectrometer with various connecting pieces produced by themselves. The same apparatus was used also as monochromator for the excitation of photoluminescence by a certain domain of the spectrum. The plastic materials were irradiated by α- and β-rays of Po^{210}- and Ce^{144}-Pr^{144}-preparations.
Conclusions: The yield of luminescence of scintillators made from plastic

Atomnaja Energija, 2, fasc.1,54-60 (1957) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1956

material diminishes with an increase of the radiation dose received. A reduction of the yield occurs also (in a different measure) on the occasion of the excitation of luminescence by both ionizing and longwave ultraviolet radiation. In the case of equal absorbed radiation doses plastic scintillators suffer greater damage through α-irradiation than in the case of β-irradiation. Besides, the degree of the damage - if the same dose is absorbed - does not depend on dose efficiency (in the domain under investigation). Besides the yield of light also the transparence for the light of self-luminescence is diminished. However, this reduction provides no satisfactory explanation of the observed decrease of the intensity of the luminescence of plastic scintillators. The transparency curves and spectrometric measurments show that, on the occasion of the irradiation of plastic scintillators, substances are produced which absorb ultraviolet radiation (particularly within the range of the luminescence of pure polystirol) in a high degree. The entire course taken by the curves of the damage and of the dependence on the dose cannot be described by just any simple theorem. For the initial range of the decrease of the yield of the luminescence of pure polystirol it holds that $1/(1+kD)$, and in the case of plastic scintillators made from polystirol with TFB or PT+TFB a formula of the type $\exp(-kD)$ applies. A reduction of the yield of luminescence of plastic scintillators to the e-th part is caused by a dose of α-radiation of about 10^{10} erg/g.

INSTITUTION:

TSIMMER, K.G.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1958
AUTHOR ROZMAN,I.M., CIMMER,K.G.
TITLE On the Applicability of Scintillators made of Plastic Material for Dosimetric Measurements.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija 2, fasc.1, 70-71 (1957)
Issued: 3 / 1957

Organic luminescent materials are well suited for various dosimetric measurements. The high radiation resistance of scintillators made from plastic material on the basis of polystirol make it possible to use these scintillators for measurements carried out under intense irradiation.
The authors carried out investigations for the purpose of solving the important problem of the possible saturation, i.e. the conservation of proportionality between the intensity of the luminescence of the plastic scintillators and the strength of the irradiation dose. In the course of these tests scintillators made from plastic material were excited by α- and β-particles.
Scintillators made from plastic material on the basis of polystirol with the addition of tetraphenylbutadience and of paraterphenyl with tetraphenylbutadiene were investigated. The intensity of the luminescence was determined from the average amperage of the photoelectronic multiplier FEU-19. The strength of the dose of the α-radiation (Po^{210}) and of the β-radiation (Ce^{144} - Pr^{144}) was determined by a method described by I.M.ROZMAN and K.G.CIMMER, Atomnaja Energija 2, No 1, 54 (1957). A graph illustrates the dependence of the intensity of the luminescence of the two aforementioned types of plastic counters

Atomnaja Energija 2,fasc.1, 70-71 (1957) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1958

upon the strength of β-radiation. It may easily be seen that in the domain under investigation (up to 10^5 erg/g sec) there is direct proportionality between these quantities. Also for α-radiation a lack of saturation (largest dose output ~ 16^6 erg/g sec) was found to exist. Corresponding data are given in form of a table.

It was thus shown that the yield of the luminescence of plastic scintillators, at least up to an amount of 10^6 erg/g sec or 10^4 r Aeq/sec(?), is proportional to the dose of ionizing radiation. Furthermore, it follows from the results obtained by investigating the damage suffered by plastic scintillators as a result of ionizing radiation, that, in the case of an accuracy of dosimetric measurements of the order of 10% the damaging effects (diminished yield and additional absorption of self-luminescence) may be disregarded up to the total dose of 3.10^6 r-Aeq.

INSTITUTION:

TSIMMER, K. G.

USSR/Physics 1 Mar 1948
Luminescence
Zinc Sulfide

"Coefficient of Useful Work during Excitation of Luminescent Zinc Sulfide by Beta Rays," G. I. Born, N. Ril', K. G. Tsimmer, 3½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 7

From experiments, concluded that the coefficient of useful work of X-Ray luminescence of cadmium tung-state or platinicyanic barium is the same. While the brilliance of X-ray luminescence of ZnS is five times greater than this, its coefficient of useful work not more than 30%. However, believe that for conclusive proof of Fano's theory additional data needed. Submitted by Academician S. I. Vavilov, 16 Jan 1948.

PA47T99

TSIMMER, K.G.

Experimental determination of gram-roentgen units in erg.-s.
Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 26 no.3:367-369 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(X rays)

ROZMAN, I.M.; TSIMMER, K.G.

Luminescent isodosograph. Vest.rent. i rad. 32 no.2:58-65 Mr-Ap '57.
(RADIOLOGY, apparatus and instruments, (MIRA 10:8)
luminescent isodosograph (Rus))

TSIMMER, K.G.

"Damage to Plastic Scintillators by Ionizing Radiation," by I. M. Rozman and K. G. Tsimmer, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 54-60

Investigations on plastic scintillators consisting of polystyrene to which luminescent admixtures (para-terphenyl or 1,1,4,4-tetraphenylbutadiene) had been added, and also on plastic scintillators consisting of pure polystyrene, indicated that the intensity of luminescence decreases with increased quantity of alpha- and beta-radiation to which the scintillator has been exposed. Furthermore, it was established that irradiation is accompanied by a reduction of transmission for autoluminescence light. It is concluded that reduction of the luminescence yield must be connected with radiation damage to the plastic scintillators. To bring about a 50% inactivation of plastic scintillators by radiation damage, a quantity of alpha-radiation amounting to approximately 6×10^9 ergs per gram was found necessary, which is 50 times larger than the quantity required to produce the same effect in a single anthracene crystal. (U)

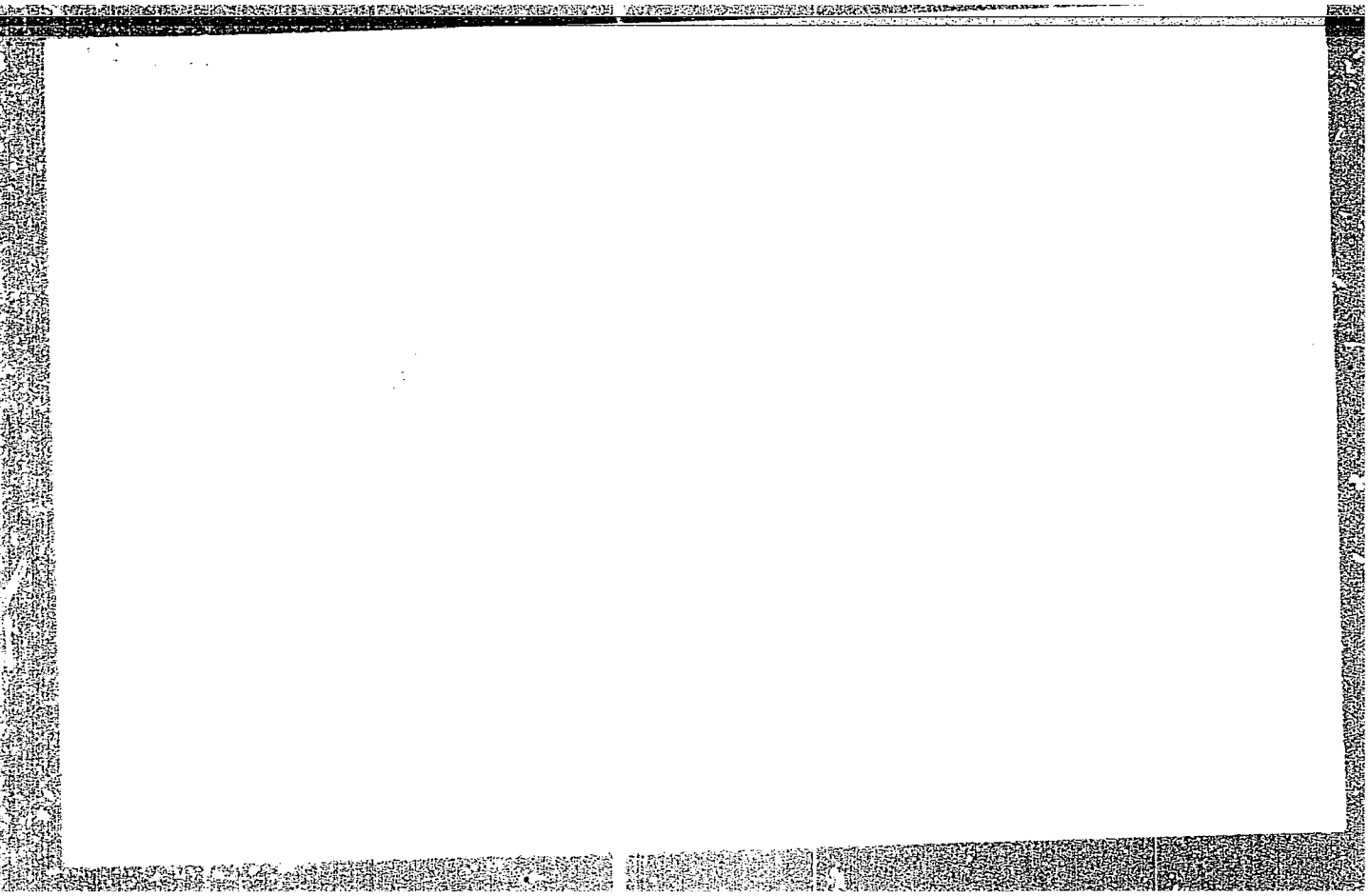
S4M-1345

TSIMMER, K.G.

"The Applicability of Plastic Scintillators in Dosimetric Measurements," by I. M. Rozman and K. G. Tsimmer, Atomnaya Energiya, Vol 2, No 1, Jan 57, pp 70-71

It is pointed out that organic luminescent substances are convenient for dosimetric measurements and that the high radiation stability of plastic scintillators based on polystyrene makes it possible to use them for measuring large doses of radiation. Experiments conducted with polystyrene scintillators containing tetraphenylbutadiene or paraterphenyl and tetraphenylbutadiene demonstrated that there is a direct proportionality between luminescence and the intensity of radiation (i.e., that there is an absence of saturation) at rates of irradiation up to 10^5 ergs per gram per second in the case of beta-radiation and up to approximately 10^6 ergs per gram per second (10^4 roentgen-equivalents per second) in the case of alpha-radiation. Results of investigations of the damage done to plastic scintillators by ionizing radiation showed that at a precision of dosimetric measurements up to 10% one may neglect the effects due to damage (i.e., reduction of yield and additional absorption of autoluminescence) up to a total dose of 3×10^6 roentgen-equivalents. (U)

SuM. 1345



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Experimental determination of the gram-röntgen in ergs. K. G. Tsinmer. *Zhur. Eksptl. i Teoret. Fiz.* 26, 367–9 (1954). The value of the g.-röntgen for γ-irradiated Co^{60} in H_2O amounts to 84 ergs. The complete absorption method used with H_2O as absorber, and a condensation ionization chamber, is applicable also to other γ-irradiators and other absorbers. Franz H. Rathmann

ROZMAN, I.M.; TSIMMER, K.G.

Use of scintillation counters in dosimetry. Vest.rent.i rad. no.1: 63-69 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:5)

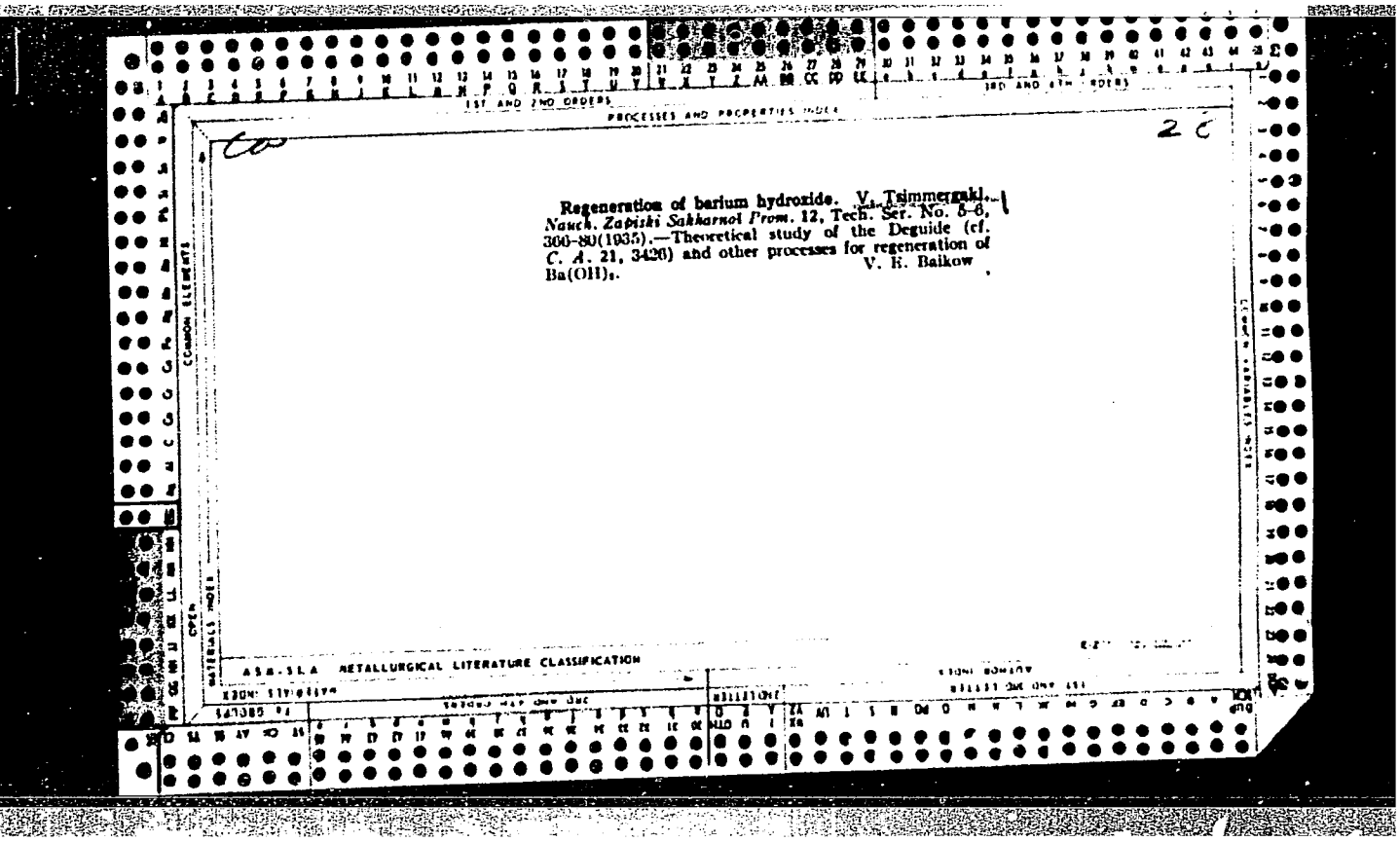
(RADIATIONS, dosage,
scintillation counter dosimetry)
(RADIATION COUNTERS,
scintillation counters, dosimetry of radiations)

TSIMMER, K. G.
G. I. BORN, DAN, 59, 1269-72, 1948

TSIMMERMAN, YA. S.

"The effect of mineral water from the Novo-Izhevsk spring on the external secretion of the principal digestive glands and its therapeutic effect in certain diseases of the digestive system." Molotov State Medical Inst. Molotov, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

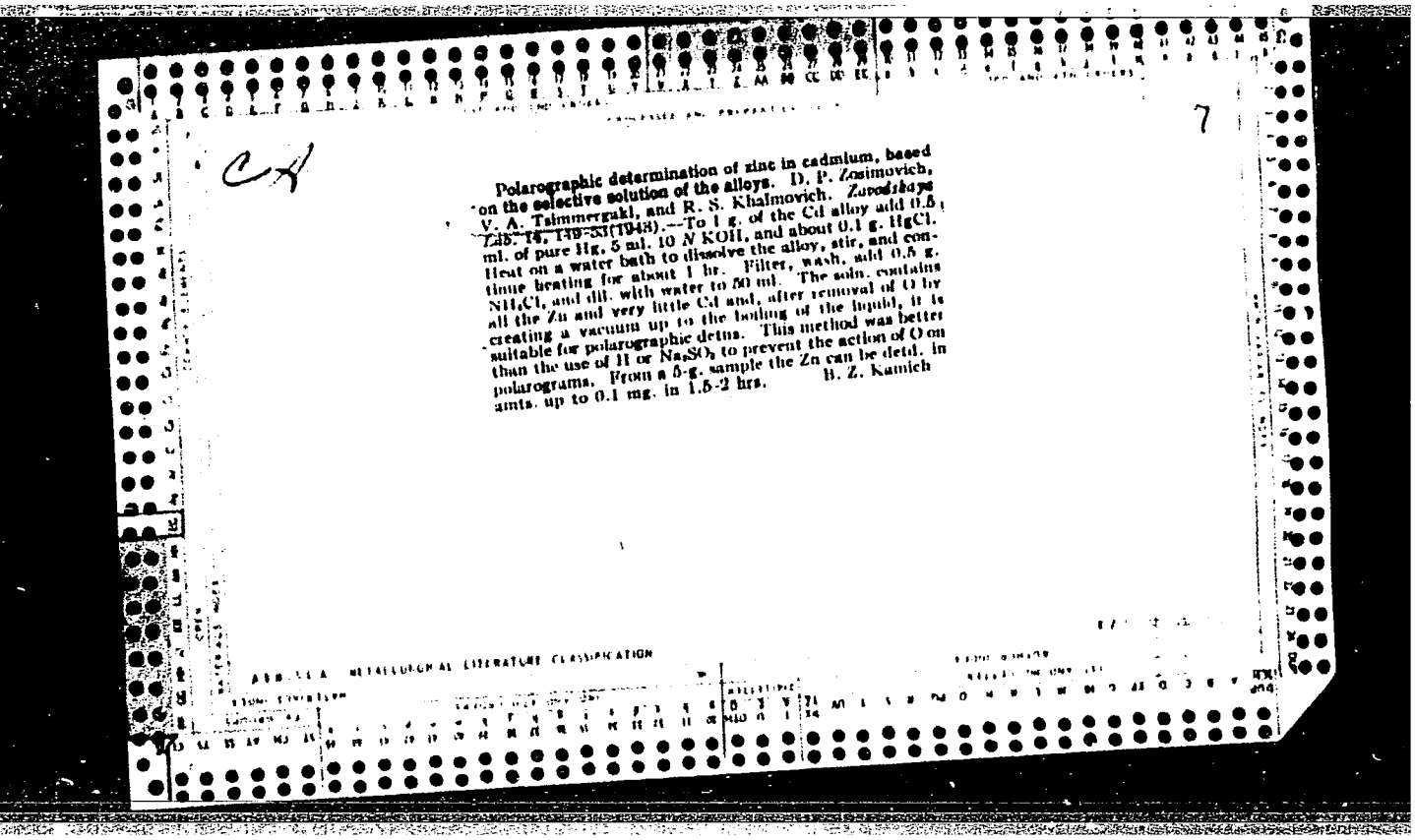


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

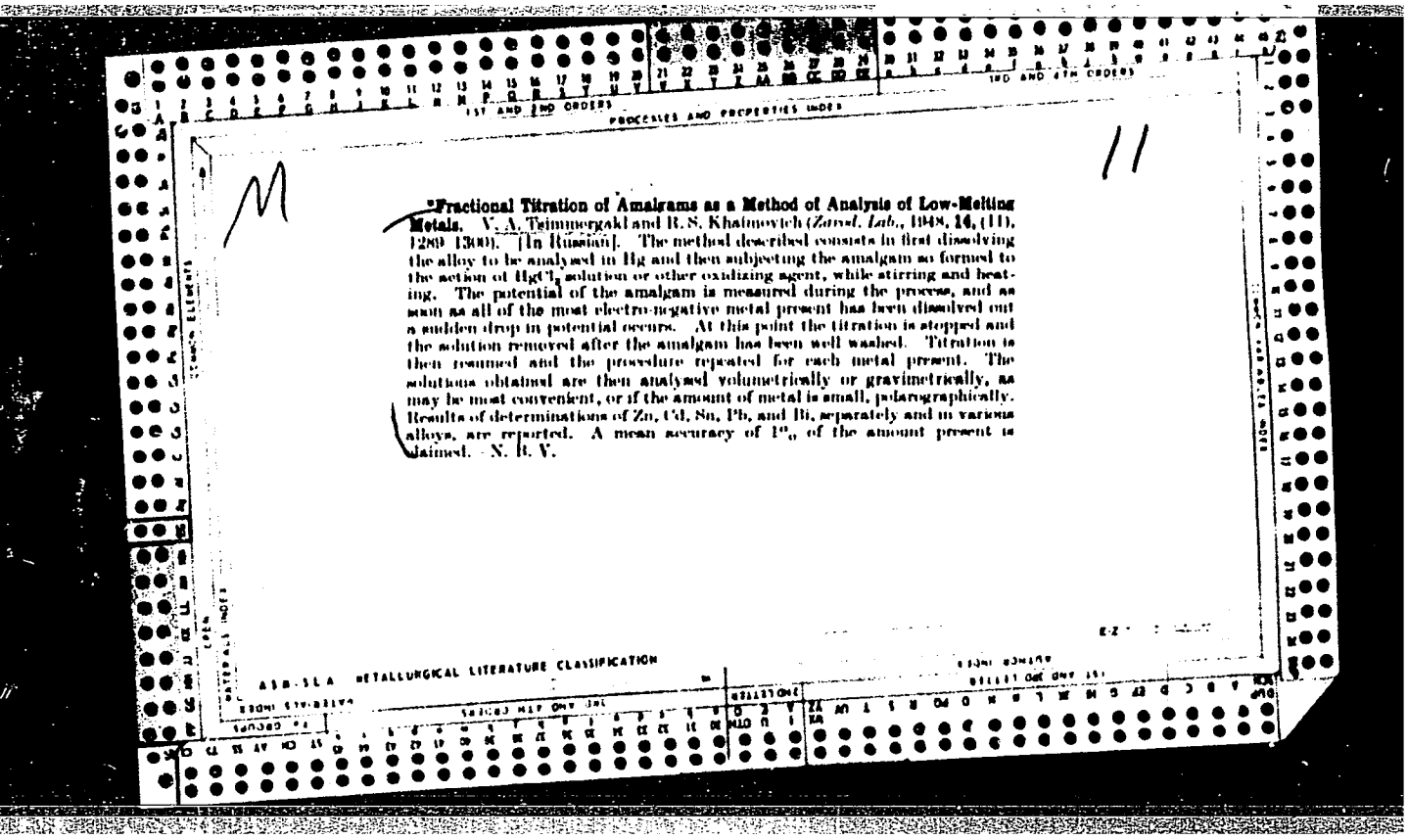
2 C

Regeneration of barium hydroxide. V. Tsimmerakl.—*Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom.* 12, Tech. Ser. No. 5-6, 300-80(1935).—Theoretical study of the Deguide (cf. *C. A.* 21, 3426) and other processes for regeneration of $Ba(OH)_2$. V. E. Baikow

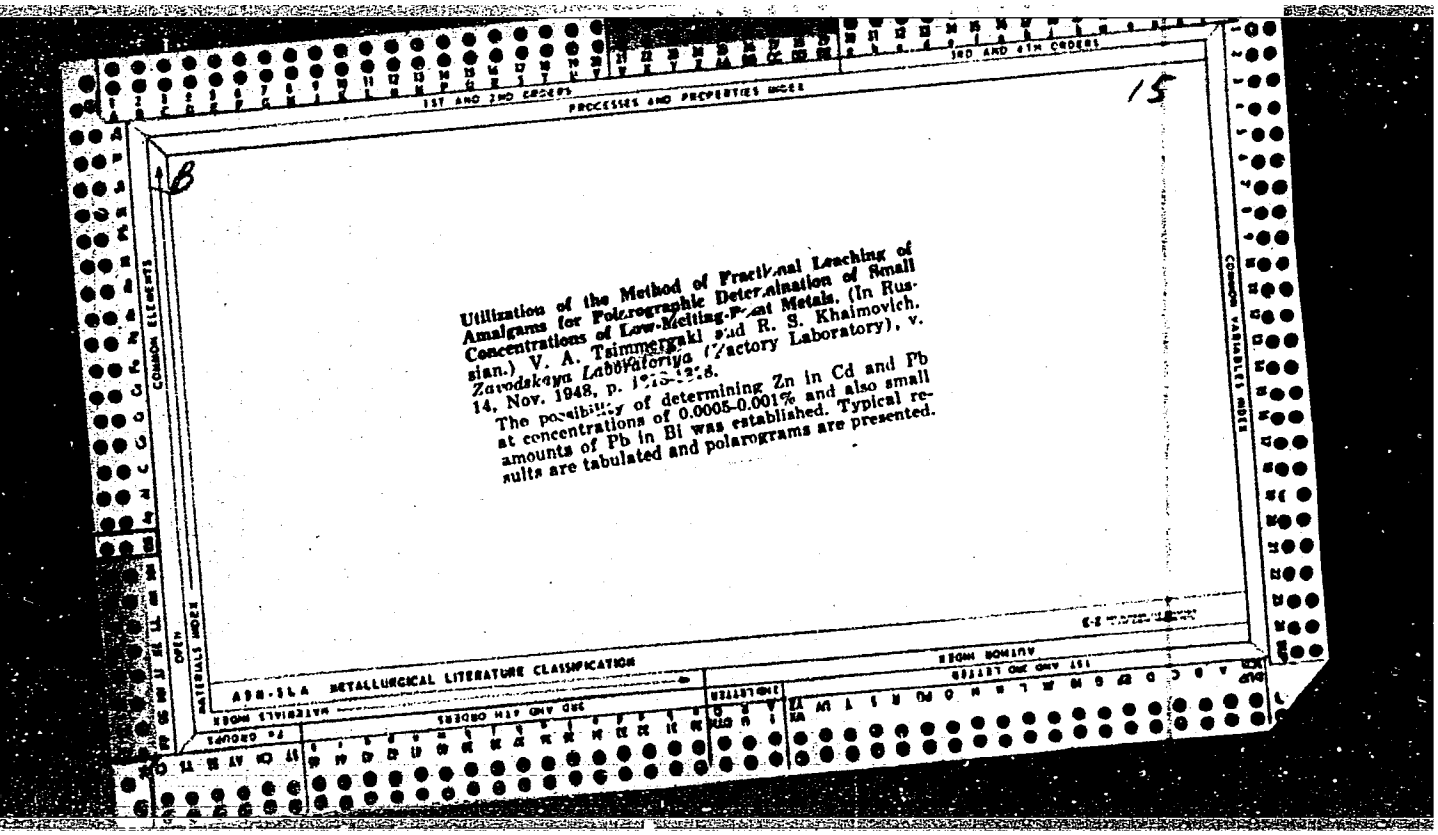
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Polarographic determination of zinc in cadmium, based on the selective solution of the alloys. D. P. Zosimovich, V. A. Tsimmergakl, and R. S. Khalmovich. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 149–53(1948).—To 1 g. of the Cd alloy add 0.5 ml. of pure Hg, 5 ml. 10 *N* KOH, and about 0.1 g. HgCl. Heat on a water bath to dissolve the alloy, stir, and continue heating for about 1 hr. Filter, wash, add 0.5 g. NH_4Cl, and dil. with water to 50 ml. The soln. contains all the Zn and very little Cd and, after removal of O by creating a vacuum up to the boiling of the liquid, it is suitable for polarographic detns. This method was better than the use of H or Na_2SO_3 to prevent the action of O on polarograms. From a 5-g. sample the Zn can be detd. in amts. up to 0.1 mg. in 1.5–2 hrs. B. Z. Kamich



Fractional Titration of Amalgams as a Method of Analysis of Low-Melting Metals. V. A. Timmergakl and R. S. Khalmovich (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1948, **14**, (11), 1289–1300). [In Russian]. The method described consists in first dissolving the alloy to be analysed in Hg and then subjecting the amalgam so formed to the action of $HgCl_2$ solution or other oxidizing agent, while stirring and heating. The potential of the amalgam is measured during the process, and as soon as all of the most electro-negative metal present has been dissolved out a sudden drop in potential occurs. At this point the titration is stopped and the solution removed after the amalgam has been well washed. Titration is then resumed and the procedure repeated for each metal present. The solutions obtained are then analysed volumetrically or gravimetrically, as may be most convenient, or if the amount of metal is small, polarographically. Results of determinations of Zn, Cd, Sn, Pb, and Bi, separately and in various alloys, are reported. A mean accuracy of 1% of the amount present is claimed. – N. B. V.



Utilization of the Method of Fractional Leaching of Amalgams for Polarographic Determination of Small Concentrations of Low-Melting-Point Metals. (In Russian.) V. A. Tsimmergaki and R. S. Khaimovich. Zavodskaya Laboratoriya (Factory Laboratory), v. 14, Nov. 1948, p. 1315-1318.

The possibility of determining Zn in Cd and Pb at concentrations of 0.0005-0.001% and also small amounts of Pb in Bi was established. Typical results are tabulated and polarograms are presented.

TSIMMERGAKL, V. A.

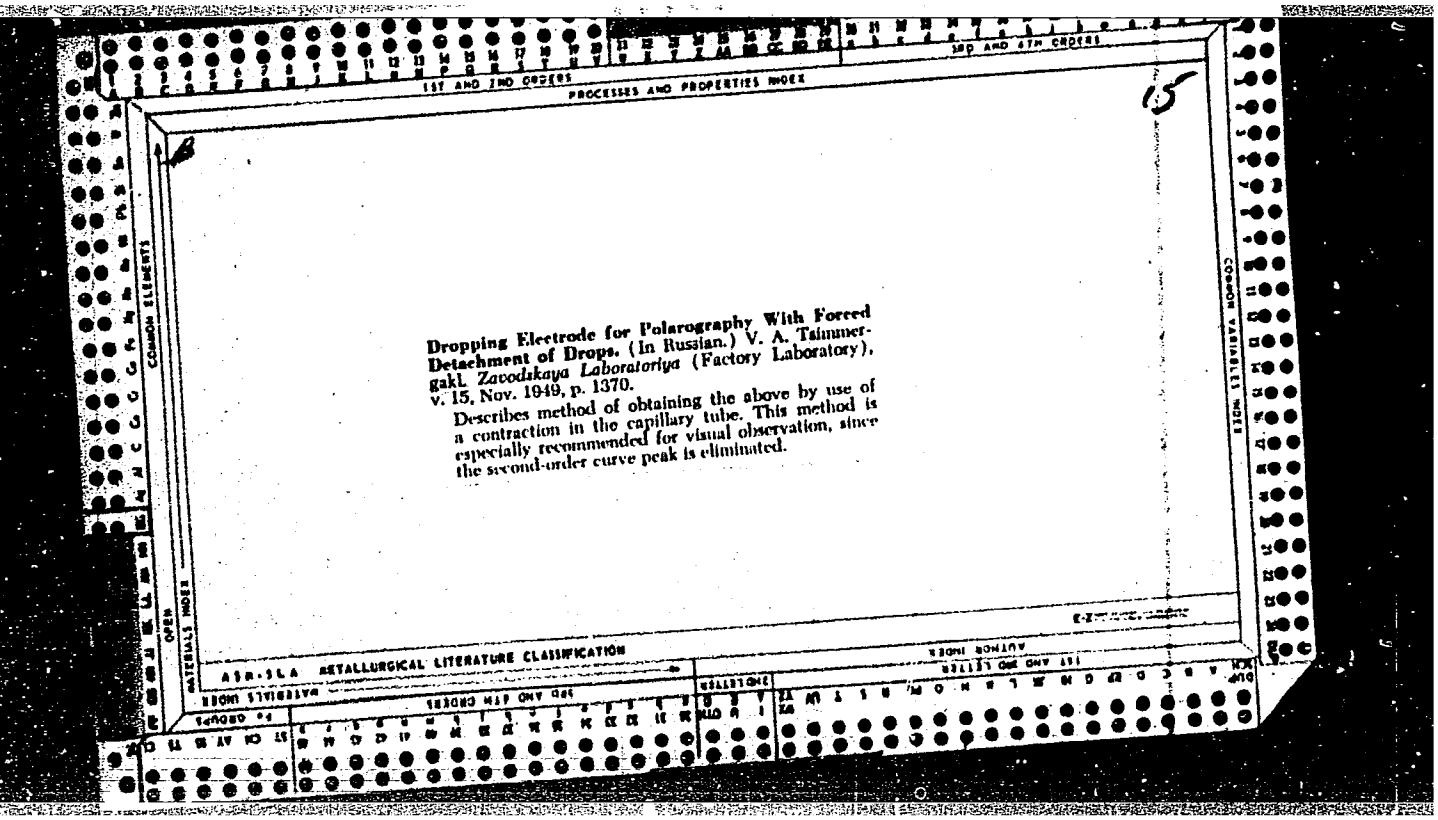
153T9

USSR/Chemistry - Polarography Nov 49
Electrodes, Drop

"A Drop Electrode for Polarographic Analysis With Forced Shaking-Down of the Drop," V. A. Tsimmergakl, Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 1 p

"Zavod Lab" No 11

When carrying out polarographic analysis with visual counting and automatically rotated potentiometer drum, constant decrease in drop formation period is a great inconvenience. This can be overcome by using capillary whose drop formation period is longer than usual and forcing the drop off by shaking. Describes manufacture of capillary and explains technique of using it.



Dropping Electrode for Polarography With Forced Detachment of Drops. (In Russian.) V. A. Tsimmergakl. *Zavodskaya Laboratoriya* (Factory Laboratory), v. 15, Nov. 1949, p. 1370.

Describes method of obtaining the above by use of a contraction in the capillary tube. This method is especially recommended for visual observation, since the second-order curve peak is eliminated.

ZOSIMOVICH, D. P., TSIMMERGAKI, V. A.

METALLIC OXIDES

Potentials of decomposition of metallic oxides in fused sodium hydroxide. Ukr. khim. zhur. 15, No. 3, (1949).

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

TSIMMERGAKL, V. A.

Amalgams

Priority of Russian science in the theory of concentration amalgam chains. V. A. Tsimmergakl Ukr. khim. zhur. 15, No. 3, 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

TSIMMERGAKL, V.A.; KHAYMOVICH, R.S.

Potentials of zinc, cadmium, lead, tin, and bismuth amalgams during their titration. Ukr.khim.zhur.17 no.1:103-117 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskey khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. (Amalgams) (Titration)

TSIMMERGAKL, V.A.; VOVNENKO, A.M.

Polarographic behavior of gallium. Ukr.khim.zhur. 20 no.5:564-572 '54. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Gallium) (Polarograph and polarography)

TSIMMERGAKL, V. A.

73-3-15/24

AUTHOR: Tsimmergakl, V. A. and Kazakovtseva, T. D.

TITLE: Polarographic Determination of Lead and Thallium in Indium. (Polyarograficheskoye Opredeleniye Svintsa i Talliya v Indii).

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No.3, pp. 367-375 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Indium can be determined by direct polarography, by using ammonium citrate, if the lead content exceeds 0.01%. Preliminary concentration of the lead is necessary at a lower lead content, by dissolving the fused indium in a concentrated zinc chloride solution by using HCl. Under these conditions 0.001% lead can be determined in a 5 g indium sample. Diagram 1 gives curve of a solution containing in a 10 ml sample 0.52 g indium, 0.2 mg lead, 0.5 mg thallium, 1.5 g glycerine and 2 g NaOH. The curve shows well-defined sections for each element in alkaline solutions. However, in slightly acidic media based on chlorides, nitrates and chlorates the curve-section of lead merges with the section of the indium if the latter is in excess. The lead-wave is better defined in sulphates due to the supression of the wave of indium. The authors proved that ammonium citrate solutions gave the best results. Figure 2 shows the

Card 1/3

Polarographic Determination of Lead and Thallium in Indium.

polarographic curves of solutions containing indium when Pb and Cu were added and varying quantities citric acid. On comparing the 2 curves it can be seen that the addition of 3 g citric acid (instead of 2 g) reduces the Cu- wave by 18% and the Pb- wave by 25%. It suffices to introduce 2 g of citric acid to maintain 1 g indium in slightly acid, neutral and alkaline media. A table gives data on the halfwave potential of solutions prepared by dissolving 5 g of indium (the concentration = 1 - 3 x 10^{-3} N). pH of the solution = 5.3 - 5.4. The polarographic curves of some metals when 0.5 g indium is present in a 10 ml sample are shown in figure 3. Figure 4 gives the polarographic curves of: 1) 0.5 g indium when 2.4 mg Hg is added; 2) of pure indium (0.5 g in 10 ml). Thallium can be separated from indium by mixing the same with $SnCl_2$(conc.). The extracted thallium can be determined polarographically. 0.001% can be determined in 10 g of indium. Figure 5 gives the polarographic curve of thallium extracted with $SnCl_2$ from 5.88 g indium containing 1.55 ml Tl. It was shown that 95 - 98% Tl can be extracted. A method for concentrating lead and other metals in indium is described. 5 - 7 ml of 75% $ZnCl_2$ solution and 5 g

Polarographic Determination of Lead and Thallium in Indium.

indium were heated until the metal melted. Then small quantities of conc. HCl were added. $InCl_3$ and small quantities of InCl were formed, as well as a small deposit of indium hydroxide. The solution was acidified and heated to dissolve the hydroxide. Figure 6 gives the polarographic curves obtained during the determination of Pb in indium when using the above described method of concentration. The Pb-wave has increased 8-fold but the half-wave potential remains constant. A 0.005% sensitivity is achieved in this test when reagents, not containing lead, are used. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 7 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October, 17, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. (Institut Obshchey i Neorganicheskoy Khimii AN USSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

TSIMMERGAKL, V.A.; KRASNOVA, Z.A.

Determination of zinc in metallic cadmium. Ukr.khim.zhur. 24 no.6: 786-789 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Zinc--Analysis) (Cadmium--Analysis) (Polarography)

LAVROVA, G.V.; TSIMMERGAKL, V.A.; SHEKA, I.A.

Polarographic behavior of indium in citric acid solutions.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.6:604-609 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Indium compounds) (Polarography) (Citric acid)

TSIMMERGAKL, V.A.; LAVROVA, G.V.

Hydrolytic precipitation of gallium from sulfuric acid solutions. Ukr. khim.zhur. 29 no.3:258-262 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.
(Gallium hydroxide) (Precipitation (Chemistry))

BRODSKIY, A.L.; TSIMMERINOV, Ye.I.

Collapse therapy in pulmonary tuberculosis in old age. Sov.med. 26 no.10:105-108 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo oblastnogo tuberkuleznogo santoriya No. 1 (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR A.L.Brodskiy).
(LUNGS--COLLAPSE) (TUBERCULOSIS)

BOKOV, elektromonter; TSIMMERMAN, elektromonter.

Cement insulating clamps. [Suggested by Bokov, TSimmerman]. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.145:26-28 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

57

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5460

Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii proizvodstva turbin (Certain Problems in the Manufacture of Turbines) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 398 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 7) Errata slip inserted. 2,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: RSFSR. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona, Upravleniye tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, and Leningradskiy dvazhdy ordena Lenina metallicheskiy zavod. Otdel tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Drobilko; Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: G. A. Drobilko, B. A. Glebov, A. M. Mayzel', and M. Kh. Kernik; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology: Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in turbine plants, institutes, planning organizations, as well as for production innovators.

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Certain Problems (Cont.) SOV/5460

COVERAGE: The experience of the LMZ (Leningradskiy metallicheskiy zavod - Leningrad Metalworking Plant) in the manufacture of modern large-capacity turbines is presented. Methods for the rationalization of basic manufacturing processes and for the mechanization and automation of manual operations are given. Descriptions of attachments and tools designed by LMZ for improving labor productivity and product quality are provided, and advanced inspection methods discussed. References accompany some articles. No personalities are mentioned. There are 26 references: 25 Soviet and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/12

TSIMMERMAN, A.N.

Nature of the olfactory analyzer in preschool children.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.2:236-243 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya razvitiya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti rebenka Instituta evolutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

17(1)

AUTHOR: Tsimmerman, A. N. SOV/20-124-3-66/67

TITLE: Some Data on the Study of the Spontaneous Speech Reactions of Pre-School Age Children (Nekotoryye dannyye po izucheniyu spontannykh rechevykh reaktsiy u detey doshkol'nogo vozrasta)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 726-728 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Too little attention has been paid to the reactions mentioned in the title in the study of the training and development of the children's speech. By a spontaneous speech reaction we mean self-initiated statements, without any speech influence on the part of the experimenter. The paper under consideration was primarily concerned with the study of such conditions as favor the development of spontaneous verbal reactions. The testees were told to build combinations on a given model from the geometrical space figures at their disposal. There were 3 combinations of pyramids and cubes, each successive combination being more complicated than the preceding one. The statements made by the child in the process of the carrying-out of the test problem were recorded. It was found that 4-5 years old children accounted for the highest percentage of spontaneous verbal reactions, and that the percentage fell in the direction of the extreme age groups (3 and 7 years). With increasing

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Some Data on the Study of the Spontaneous Speech Reactions of Pre-School Age Children

age of the child the character of the spontaneous speech reaction was also changed. There was a change from primitive statements to rather complicated ones that analyzed the entire activity of the testee. Table 1 gives the most characteristic verbal reactions, besides test records. For a 3-year-old child all of the test problems offered were difficult. Statements by children of this age-group were restricted to: "like this," "there," "here," "one like this." Strikingly enough, the verbal reaction accompanying the carrying-out of the first problem was in no way related to the child's activity. The author is inclined to explain this by the preponderance of the exciting process with children at this age. Negative reactions of "I cannot," and "I shall not" were not infrequent. This may be considered as a defence reaction caused by the difficulty of the problem. As the combinations become more complicated, errors gradually emerge in the constructions: only the shape of the combination is correct, but there are errors in the choice of colors and in that of the individual figures. If the problem becomes even more complicated, the entire execution of the combination is disturbed, errors being made both in the choice of colors and in the shapes of the components. The accompanying verbal reaction, however, gives the characteristics of individual objects.

Some Data on the Study of the Spontaneous Speech Reactions of Pre-School Age Children

Furthermore, the child renders an account of its activity: "One ought to shift away. Here one ought to insert." With 5-year-old children, both characteristics are given simultaneously: "Green cube." Numbers are used. At the age of 7, the spontaneous verbal reaction is scarcer but more complicated in its contents. Errors made are corrected, with simultaneous oral description of the activity. Thus a certain dependence of the formation of spontaneous verbal reactions on the age of the testee and on the adequateness of the test problem could be established. The facts noted substantiate the assumption that the spontaneous verbal reaction can be looked upon, in this particular case, as a partial manifestation of the orientation reflex. It has something in common with that manifestation of the reflex which I. P. Pavlov termed the "what-is--that?"-reflex.- There are 2 figures and 1 table.

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by L. A. Orbeli, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 3, 1958

TSIMMERMAN, A.V. (Izhevsk)

Observation of ciliary formations in the sputum of bronchial asthma patients. Vrach.delo no.7:755-757 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.Ya. Gubergrits) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASTHMA) (SPUTUM) (CILIA AND CILIARY MOTION)

GREBE, A., doktor nauk; REYNISH, G., doktor nauk; TSIMMERMAN, G., doktor nauk; GREBE, F., doktor nauk; UL'BRIKHT, I., doktor nauk; SHIFFNER, R., doktor nauk; FILIPP, B., doktor nauk; RUSHER, Kh., doktor nauk; GASPERSON, G., doktor nauk; KLARE, G., doktor nauk; YAKOPYAN, V.

Search and solutions; important research of the German Democratic Republic chemists. Priroda 54 no.6:83-88 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut izucheniya volokna Germanskoy Akademii nauk v Berline, g. Tel'tov, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika.

KAZAROV, A.V.; MELIK-ASLANOV, L.S.; TSIMMERMAN, G.A.

Economic effectiveness of hydraulic fracturing and acidization of injection wells. Azerb. neft. Khoz. 41 no.1:47-48 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Secondary recovery of oil)

TSIMMERMAN, G.A.

Determining the economic effectiveness of artificial production methods. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.10:47-48 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Oil field flooding)

S/166/63/000/001/009/010
B112/B234

AUTHOR: Tsimmerman, G. G.

TITLE: The problem of transformations in the air layer close to earth

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 69-78

TEXT: The problem under consideration is described by the system of equation

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\int_0^z\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dz'=gT\int_z^h\frac{1}{T^2}\cdot\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\cdot dz'+\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left[k_1\left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^{1-\alpha}\cdot\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right]; \quad (10)$$

$$u\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}-\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}+\gamma_a\right)\int_0^z\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dz'=\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left[k_1\left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^{1-\alpha}\cdot\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\right]; \quad (11)$$

$$u\Big|_{z=0}=0; \quad (12)$$

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$$u\Big|_{z=\delta_u(x)} = u_1\left(\frac{\delta_u}{x_1}\right)^{\varepsilon}; \tag{13}$$

$$\left[k_1\left(\frac{z}{x_1}\right)^{1-\varepsilon}\cdot\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\right]_{z=0\neq 0} - a_3\cdot T\Big|_{z=0} = a_4; \tag{14}$$

$$T\Big|_{z=\delta_T(x)} = a_0 - a_1\left(\frac{\delta_T}{x_1}\right)^{\varepsilon}; \tag{15}$$

$$\delta_u\Big|_{x=0} = \delta_T\Big|_{x=0} = 0; \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=\delta_u} = \frac{a_1\varepsilon}{x_1}\left(\frac{\delta_u}{x_1}\right)^{\varepsilon-1}; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=\delta_T} = -\frac{a_1\varepsilon}{x_1}\left(\frac{\delta_T}{x_1}\right)^{\varepsilon-1};$$

$$a_3 = \frac{4(1-A_l)\sigma}{\rho c_p}\cdot a_0^3; \quad a_4 = \frac{L\tilde{E}+\tilde{\Pi}-(1-\tilde{A}_k)\,Q-(1-A_l)(\tilde{A}+3\tau a_0^4)}{\rho c_p}; \tag{17}$$

Card 2/3 (18)

The sought functions T(x,z) and u(x,z) are determined in first approximation according to M. Ye. Shvets's method of finite bounded layer (PMM, 1949, v. 13, no. 3). The solutions obtained are discussed in detail and illustrated by nomograms. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: SANIGMI

SUBMITTED: September 18, 1962

TSIMMERMAN, G. G.

Transformation in the bottom atmospheric layer. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. mauk 7 no.1:69-78 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

(Atmospheric temperature)

TSIMMERMAN, G.G.

Stationary problem of the transformation of temperature and wind velocity fields in the boundary layer of the atmosphere. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.5:77-86 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

TSIMMERMAN, G.K.

New interpretation of I.Bonsdorf's observations made in Odessa in 1908-1910. Trudy Polt.grav.obser. 2:62-73 '48. (MIRA 8:1)
(Stars--Observations)

TSIMMERMAN, G.K.

Generalization of Bonsdorf's method for determining corrections to errors in sectioning limbs. Trudy Polt.grav.obser. 2:74-78 '48. (Astrometry) (MLRA 8:1)

TSIMMERMAN, G. K.

PA 164T8

USSR/Astronomy - Convection, Heat Jul/Aug 50

"Refraction During Observations Through the Solar Screen," G. K. Tsimmerman, Nikolayevsk Obs

"Astron Zhur" Vol XXVII, No 4, pp 257-266

Assuming velocity of turbulent convection of heat is proportional to temperature gradient, shows that variation of refraction in the atmosphere with a stationary temperature field on a horizontal isotherm after deformation of this isotherm (deformation differs slightly from a cylindrical surface) can be expressed by a complex function

164T8

USSR/Astronomy - Convection, Heat Jul/Aug 50
(Contd)

which establishes conformal correspondence in transverse cross section of this atmosphere up to and after deformation. Submitted 2 Mar 48.

164T8

TSIMMERMAN, G. K.

Stars - Observations

Observations on the vertical orbit at the Nikolaev Observatory for 1929-1939. Trudy Glav. astron. obs. 68 (1951)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1953. Unclassified.

TSIMMERMAN, G.K.

AID P - 850

Subject : USSR/Astronomy

Card 1/1 Pub. 8 - 9/13

Author : Tsimmerman, G. K.

Title : On the Question of the Causes of Discrepancy between the Vertical (Meridianal) Circles of Repsold and Ertel

Periodical : Astron. zhur., v. 31-5, 457-460, S-O 1954

Abstract : The computations of N. N. Pavlov of the refraction inside the telescope of the vertical circle of Repsold at Pulkovo are proved unfounded. Formulae, a table and diagram. 6 references of which 4 are Russian.

Institution : Nikolayev Astronom. Observatory

Submitted : N 1, 1953

TSIMMERMAN, G. K.

Category : USSR/Optics - Optical technique

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2253

Author : Tsimmerman, G.K.
Title : Refraction Inside the Telescope of a Vertical Circle [Mount]

Orig Pub : Tr. 11-y astrometr. Konferentsii SSSR, L., 1955, 168-171

Abstract : Derivation of rigorous and approximate equations for the value of the angular displacement Δz of the focal image, caused by refraction inside the telescope. The approximate equation is of the form

$$\Delta z = \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{p_m T_0}{p_0 T_m} \left[\frac{1}{p_m} \left(\frac{dp}{dn} \right)_m \frac{1}{T_m} \left(\frac{dT}{dn} \right)_m \right] \cdot F$$

where ρ is the refraction constant, $\underline{n}$ the unit vector normal to the ray, p_0 and T_0 the normal values of the pressure p and absolute temperature T of the air; p_m, T_m, $(dp/dn)_m$ and $(dT/db)_m$ the values of p, T, (dp/dn) and (dT/dn) at a certain point inside the telescope and F the focal distance of the telescope. The first term expresses the dependence of Δz on the gradient of the telescope pressure. Even if F = 4 meters, the first term is always less than 0.02", and is practically undetectable. The second term is determined experimentally. The results of the measurements have shown that it is so small that it cannot be used to explain the errors of the type $\Delta\delta$, derived from observations of the declination systems Od_{00}, Pu_{15}, Nik_{15}, Nik_{25} and Od_{10} observed with the Nikolaev vertical circle (mount).

Card : 1/1

TSIMMERMAN, G.K.

Results of observations made on the vertical circle of the Nikolaev Observatory from 1939 to 1941 and from 1945 to 1951. Trudy Glavnoi astronomicheskoi observatorii Ser.2 71:33-63 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

(Stars--Catalogs)

TSIMMERMAN, G.K. [Zimmermann, H.K.]

A case of the determination of systematic differences. Izv. GAO 23 no.4:106-110 '64.

Deriving the acceleration of Kepler's motion by means of a complex variable. Ibid. 111-112 (MIRA 17:9)

TSIMMERMAN, G.K.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5721

Vsesoyuznaya astrometricheskaya konferentsiya.

Trudy 14-y Astrometricheskoy konferentsii SSSR, Kiyev, 27-30 maya 1958 g. (Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, Held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 440 p. Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Pulkovo).

Resp. Ed.: M. S. Zverev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: N. K. Zaychik; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Zamarayeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly those interested in astrometrical research.

COVERAGE: This publication presents the Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958. It includes 27 reports and 55 scientific papers presented at the plenary meeting of the Conference

Card 1/26

Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical (Cont.) SOV/5721

and at the special sectional meetings. An appendix contains the resolutions adopted by the Conference, the composition of the committees, the agenda, and the list of participants at the Conference. A brief summary in English is given at the end of each article. References follow individual articles. The Presidium of the Astrometrical Committee (Chairman M. S. Zverev), which supervised the preparation of this publication, expresses thanks to the members of the secretariat: V. M. Vasil'yev, I. G. Kol'chinskiy, A. B. Onegina, and Kh. I. Potter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 8/26

TSIMMERMAN, G. S.

Tsimmerman, G. S. "Military-traumatic injuries to the ear, in connection with wounds and changes in the skull and brain," (Based on material of the rear-arch neurosurigal hospital), In the collection: Nevrologiya voyen. vremeni, Vol. 1, Moscow, 1949, p. 66-75.

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)

TSIMMERMAN, G.S.

Significance of auditory and vestibular function in hypertension in otolaryngological practice. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 4: 22-26 July-Aug. 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Moscow.

TSIMMERMAN, G. S.

"Clinical Otoneurology." Dr Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 12 Oct 54. (VM, 24 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/12 Neurology Dec 59

6319. MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE (Russian text) - Tsimmerman G. S. Moscow - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1958, 20/1 (49-53) Tables 1

Ménière's disease is a nosologic entity. The following considerations are given as proof: (1) auditory and statokinetic disorders distinguished by a typical course in Ménière's disease; (2) the pathogenesis of these lesions is similar to parabiotic reaction coupled with congenital insufficiency (aetiology) of functions of auditory and statokinetic analysors. Pathogenetic therapy is recommended (strychnine, pilocarpine, atropine, adrenaline, neostigmine, anode, heat, cold, physical exercises). (XI, 8)

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Survey of papers published in "Otolaryngologia Polska" in 1956 and 1957. Vest.oto-rin. 21 no.1:122-125 Ja-F '58 (MIRA 12:1)
(POLAND--OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY--PERIODICALS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 11/11 O. R. L. Nov 58

2139. MENIERE'S DISEASE (Russian text) - Tsimmerman G.S. Moscow - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1958, 20/1 (49-53) Tables 1

The author objects to the conception of those who do not consider Ménière's disease as a nosologic entity. The following considerations are given as proof of the existence of Ménière's disease: (1) auditory and statokinetic disorders distinguished by a typical course in Ménière's disease; (2) the pathogenesis of these lesions is similar to parabiotic reaction coupled with congenital insufficiency (aetiology) of functions of auditory and statokinetic analysors. Pathogenetic therapy is recommended (strychnine, pilocarpine, atropine, adrenaline, neostigmine, anode, heat, cold, physical exercises). (XI, 8)